The Resignation of Lord Palmerston---Sketch of his Successor in Office--- The Position of Louis Napoleon---The Gossip of Park, &c. &c. &c.

THE CAMBRIA'S MAILS.

Our London Correspondence.

London, Friday evening, Dec. 16, 1851. Resignation of Lord Palmerston-He is Succeeded by Earl Granville-Opinions of the Press-Expected Break Up of the Cabinet-Bulwer Likely to be Sent to Paris, vice Normanby-General State of Affairs in Europe-Death of Kossuth's Mother-Re-election of Louis Napoleon-Schwarzenberg's Bon Mot-The Rumored Coalition against England-A Joint Note of the Despotic Powers-Death of Turner, the Artist-Boxing Night-Portugal, &c., &c., &c.

The event of the week is the resignation of Lord Palmerston-not to apply a harsher term-to the retirement of the celebrated Foreign Minister from the cabinet. My previous letters will have prepared you for this event. For some time the dissention in the cabinet, more especially between Earl Grey and the Foreign Secretary, had attained a pitch which rendered the retirement of one of them indispensable. The coup d'état at Paris, for a

them indispensable. The comp d'état at Paris, for a moment, prevented the solution. The anneuncement was made public on Wednesday morning in the leading article of the Times, as follows:—

A few days ago after the departure of all the ministers from London, and at the near approach of Christmas, a cabinet council was unexpectedly summoned, although no assignable cause of public interest had occurred to explain this studen requisition. This cabinet was held on Monday, the 22d inst, and it was remarked, with surprise, that Lord Palmerston, one of the most assiduous members of the government, was not present. From these circumstances, suspicion was excited, and summes became rife. We now have it in our power to remove all further uncertainty on the subject, for we are enabled to announce that, from the day on which that cabinet was held, Viscount Palmerston ceased to hold the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or to be a member of her Majesty's government.

At the moment I am writing, a Privy Council is

At the moment I am writing, a Privy Council is seing held at Windsor Castle, at which the seals of

At the moment I am writing, a Privy Council is being held'at Windsor Castle, at which the seals of the office of Secretary of State for Forsign Affairs will be delivered by the Queen to Earl Granville, who is Palmerston's successor.

Lord Granville is, comparatively speaking, a young man, being in his 37th year. He was, for some time, attache at the Embassy at Paris, and, in 1846, succeeded to the earldom. His name has been often before the public, lately as Chairman of the Council of the Great Exhibition of 1851. He has represented various constituencies in Parliament, and is regarded as a man of considerable talent and diplomatic skill.

Conjectures abound as to the likelihood of the

conjectures abound as to the likelihood of the cabinet lasting in its now modified form. Some loudly assert that Palmerston has been sacrificed to the despotic governments. A general break up of the cabinet is predicted by others. Time only

of the cabinet is predicted by others. Time only will show.

I enclose you the opinions of the London morning journals. The Chronicle, which has, all along, attacked nearly every act of Palmerston, pays him a handsome tribute, as regards the independent position he assumed towards the great powers. If he has been sacrificed to the despotic powers, as is hinted at by the Times, his popularity will increase tenfold by his retirement from office. Palmersten was the substance of Lord John's cabinet—his great experience, his readiness to assume the responsibility of the acts of all his agents, his elequence and agreeable manners, will not easily be replaced. It is probable that Sir Henry Bulwer, recently Ambassador to the United States, will replace Normanby, at Paris. I have no doubt that I shall have other changes to announce in my next. We have other changes to announce in my next become the course of events. The Marquis Azeglio, the Sardinian Ambassador, is at Paris, watching the course of events there. Sardinia and Belgium are the two powers that would suffer most from a coalition between the despotic governments. Austria has ordered additional trops to the Sardinian former.

despotic governments. Austria has ordered addi-tional troops to the Sardinian frontier. Sardinia is the last bulwark of liberty in Italy. Old Mar-shal Radetzki has received full powers to put down,

with the sword, every attempt at a rising in Italy.

The Hungarian papers announce the death of
the mether of Kossuth, at Pesth. This ludy and
Kossuth's sister were recet, ly arrested by order of the Austrian government.

Louis Napoleon is re-elected President, by a ma-

Louis Napoleon is re-elected President, by a majority of some seven million votes. It would be needlessly occupying your space to give you the details of the votes in the different departments and towns of France. The prestige of the name of Napoleon did worders for him with the peasantry. Being the only candidate in the field, the people, moreover, had to choose between him and anarchy. The election has, however, been, in every sense, a sham. He has gained his point so far—he is defacto Emperor. Will he assume the name, or will he be satisfied with what he has obtained, provided always he can keep it? For, as Prince Schwarzencoup d'états aver des Caionettes, mais il est difficile de sasseoir dessas,"—it is easy enough to make coup d'états with bayonets, but it is difficult to sit

firmly upon them.

The arm; remains seemingly devoted to him Fears are etertained, in some quarters, that a coali-tion between the great continental powers will lead to a war against England. Should that event take place, Palmerston would enter office again as premier, and England rise, like one man, in defence of constitutional liberty. We live in critical times; but the blessings of peace are too well appreciated in the present century, for nations to run into the unavoidable disasters that follow in the track of Mars. There is, however, sufficient matter on the tapis for serious thought. Austria has been downright rude to England, and has ratified her intention of giving every possible annoyance to Englishmen travelling in her dominions. On the 12th inst, the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian governments presented a joint note to the English government demanding the expulsion of political refugees from the hospitable thores of England—forgetting that but recently Metternich was but too glad to avail himself of such a harbor of refuge where more than one exiled monarch and statesman has found

shelter and protection.
It is stated on good authority, that Guizot has been effered the presidency of the new French Senate by M. de Morny, and that he has accepted it. I can scarcely credit it; but he may have his mo-tives for doir g so. Caraignac and the other state prisoners have been set at liberty in the same arbi-trary manner in which they were arrested. Gra-vier de Cassagnac has published in the Constitutionnel a full account of the resent coup d'état. It has been translated into all the London papers, and will havereached you by Wednesday's steamer. The affair of the Prometheus has created very

The affair of the Prometheus has created very little attention here. It is regarded as a local affair, which will be settled in the proper quarter. To-night is "boxing night." Drury Lane opens under the menagement of Bunn. The other theatres present a good programme, but Bunn is determined to carry the field, having made preparations on a scale of great magnificence. He combines opera, drama, and bellet.

Turner, the celebrated landscape painter, also of marine views, is dead. He realized a large fortune. He leaves some first rate pictures, by himself, in his private gallery, for which he relused enormous sums, and even hinted that he would either burn them before the died, or have them buried with him. He was an original, but of great imagination.

speech from the Open of Portugal, on the 15th.

The news of Palmerston's fall reached Paris by electric telegraph, and has resulted in one general

note of exuitation.

There has been a reaction in the French funds. In consequence of an article in the Constitutionnel, speaking of the probable conversion of the Five per Cents, the Fives iell 25 per cent, and have declined

There is no charge in the money market here.
I add a few items of general intelligence.
Some of your readers may have forgotten the
text of Louis Napoleon's plantaging to text of Louis Napoleon's plottsens or proclamation, on which the votes for his re election have taken

The French people wish for the maintenance of the he haves laid down in the proclamation of the 24 De-

A responsible chief, named for ten years.
Ministers de pendent on the

A responsible chief, named for ten years,

Ministers dependent on the executive power sions.

3. A Council of State formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the large, and supporting the discussion of them before the Legislative body.

4. A Legislative body discussing and voting laws, named by universal statings, without across define, which statistics be elective.

slection, of Assembly, formed from the illustrious man f the country as a proporterating power, and guardian f the fundamental compact of public literales. Thiere says the curpire will be declared, sooner

or later. Madetaky has arrived with a large staff at Vopartly to insport the garrison, and look after interest of the cathonic but more particularly to the Grand

veteran chief appeared in the uniform of a Russian field-marshal. A few days later another great military spectacle took place on the piazza of St. Mark, when the Venetians had the opportunity afforded them of calculating the chances of a ruccessful resistance, seven thousand soldiers having been draws up in battle array on that celebrated spot of ground. This time the Russian prince wore an Austrian uniform, and placed himself at the head of the regiment bearing his name, Radetsky still wearing the Russian dress. According to the best authenticated reports, the Russian standing army amounts at the present time to 810,000 meant all events, on paper. Of these, 640,388 are infantry; and it is estimated that the Czar is able to dispose of a force of 300,000 men, in the event of a European war, to cover his frontiers from the North Sea to the Lower Danube. sea to the Lower Danube.

Our Cologne Correspondence.

COLOGNE, December 22, 1851. The Effect of the Coup d'Etat of Louis Napoleon in Germany-Frustration of the Hopes of the Democrats-Rescue of Russian Despotism from its Difficulties-Reaction against the Progress of Liberty in Germany-- The German Princes and German Nobles-Horrible Picture of the Enslavel Condition of all Classes-The Press Gagget-A Secret Police-Military Despotism Complete-The Importance of having the right kind of men appointed American Ministers and Consuls on the Continent of Europe-The Inefficiency of some of the

Present Incumbents. The close connection between the recent events in France and the reactionary measures of the German princes, may render it acceptable to you, of receiving some direct accounts of how in Germany the coup d' etat of Louis Napoleon is viewed, and what effect the same must have on this country. The aristocratical system prevailing in Russia be came jeopardized by the neighboring German states having obtained, in 1848, state constitutions, and thereby been enrolled into the ranks of liberal governments; the consequences which naturally might arise throughout the Russian dominions could not be viewed by the Czar with indifference, and it was therefore natural that he put everything in motion, with a view of seeing the German parliamentary system annihilated. The distressed situation of Austria, which was obliged to call for his assistance, gave him the best chance of achieving his purpose; it opened to him what so long he had his purpose, it opened to him what so long he had ardently desired, an open interference in the Gorman affairs. One of the conditions by which he granted to Austria the use of a large army against Hungary, was, that Austria pledge itself not only to abolish its own state constitution, and return to the former absolute system of government, but that it also engage to execute all those plans which Russia might consider necessary to put into execution for the total eradication of the parliamentary cution for the total eradication of the parliamentary system on the continent of Europe. In consequence of this treaty, was the league to revive the defunct German Diet which was formed with Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hanover, Saxe, and the Hesse, and Frussia forced to abandon its scheme of a German federal union; besides that by the pusillanimity of its king, and the pitiableness of his advisers, Prussia lost the rank and injunce of one of the European control of the state of the same and injunce of one of the European control of the same and injunce of one of the European control of the same and injunce of one of the European control of the same and injunce of one of the European control of the same and injunce of one of the European control of the same and the same Prussia lost the rank and influnce of one of the Eu ropean great powers, and was degraded to a mere second-rate German state.

With the unconditional revival of the German

Diet, as the mere organ of sovereign princes, was the doom of parliamentary representation in Ger-many scaled. The Czar had succeeded of enslaving this country, without firing a gun, and merely by the German princes preferring to be vassais of Russia, instead of reigning over free and independ-

But the sword of Damocles continued to hang over the German princes, and was destined to do so as long as despotism was not restored in France also; it could not be said that the revolution had been closed, unless parliamentary government was also destroyed there. Only after the yoke of absolu-tism had also been thrown ever the French nation also destroyed there. Only alter the yoke of absolutism had also been thrown ever the French nation
the Princes considered themselves safe. All of
them united, therefore, to bring this about; every
wheel was set in motion, no money was spared, the
parole was given to create dissension between the
executive and the legislative branch of the French
gevernment, and between the majority of the latter. How well the diplomats have worked, past
events show; in Louis Napoleon they had found a
willing tool, who, to realize his ambitious dreams,
was willing to sacrifice every thing, and not to shrink
from any crime, if he only could gain his point, for
which purpose he had sold himself entirely to the Russian Czar, of whom, like the German princes, he is
now a mere vassal and bondsman. The usurpatory acts of Louis Napoleon were, therefore, to the
German princes, no matter of surprise; they were
in the secret, and had beforehand taken their
messures, in case his usurpation should fail. Their messures, in case his usurpation should fail. Their official organs naturally applaud all the acts of Napoleon; he does not go even far enough, accordng to them, in his extermination of the revolu-ionary institutions. All the thirty thrones in formany are surrounded by a host of noblemen who with, few exceptions, are too poor to live as such, and too proud to get hold of any other profession than that of serving their princes in the military and civil service. Like a swarm of locusts they feed upon the labor of the people, without working themselves. This rebility is hereditary by all the la lecuare their num har in granges therefore to ar maie issues; their number increases, therefore, to an alanming rate. Whilst these princes consider themselves as superior beings, created by the Almighty to govern the people, the nobility imagines that it is also made of a better stuff than the common people. They form, wherever they can do so, a distinct caste, out of which they only marry for sake of

money.

Germany has also a money aristocracy, consisting generally of men who, by the fancy of fortune, bave been made wealthy without their own doings, bave been made wealthy without their own doings, either by inheritance or the rise of government and other stocks. This class, idle and without occupation, is highly pleased if the nobility prevents them to associate with the same. They make up their want of noble blood by furnishing to the nobility splendid parties, and defraying the expenses of other resources.

her pleasures. The revolution of 1848, which gave to their coun try the blessings of self government, and abolished therewith the pretensions of privileged castes, was, therefore, to them, an abhorrence; they combined on that onset easily with the princes for a reaction, and rejoice now with them in the success of Na-

but the intelligent, the patriotic part, and the Fut the intelligent, the patriotic part, and the great mass of the Germans, although they have no sympathy for the late French National Assembly, nor had any confidence in the expediency and durability of the French constitution, feel grievely affected by their end. They consider that Louis Napoleon, in murdering the existing institutions of France, destroys also every liberal principle and civilization of their own country.

France, destroys also every liberal principle and civilization of their own country.

The fear of a possible success of the republican party in Frene, at the election of 1852, had kept the German princes, at least, in the same way, within bounds; but this barrier to their despotism having now been removed, the most arbitrary and despotic governments must be expected all over Germany. Justice and lawsexist no longer, when the princes are affected thereby; the judiciary courts have, here despited of the comprane ciary courts have been deprived of the cognizance of every political case, and of all those is which either the prince or the State is one of the parties, All those cases are assigned to the jurisdiction of courts martial, composed of soldiers of all ranks, too often so ignorant as not to know how to read and write, and, in all cases, without as y knowledge the laws and statutes, and to those courts mar al, questions of the gravest kind are submitted, ablic functionaries of the highest standing are led by them, for their official civil acts. That their proceedings can be nothing more than a meckery, and that, in reality, the decisions of those courts martial are merely the expression of the will and whim of the princes, can easily be conceived In come quence of the success of Napoleon, the German sovereign rulers have it now all their own way, and they carry it with a high hand; their tubjects are nothing more to them than so many cattle or slaves, with which they may do as they please, not being responsible for their acts to any but to God. whilst they acknowledge no rights whatever, in their subjects, but merely duties to perform, they (the princes) can, according to their

perform, they (the princer) can, according to their views, do them no wrong.

Our people in the United States can form no idea of the wretched condition Germany is now in. The Germana are even worse off than they were a century ago, as at that time there was at least an indetury ago, as at that time there was at least an inde-pendent aristocracy, who stood between the people ato the princes; but the nobility, by being mostly in reduced chemistances, have now been degraded in rank down to mere valets of their sovereigns. The quertion will naturally arise—why do the Ger-mans strifer it, and not rise? To do so at this mo-ment in, however, quite an impossibility. Their princes have all the power in their hands. Beside the host of noblemen, who, as already stated, depend entirely on them, there are as many more office holders—such as judges, lawyers, physicians, clergy-men, teachers, collectors, constables, and whatever men, teachers, collectors, constables, and whatever other designation they may have—who, all of them, depend on their salaries or emoluments for their own anotheir families' support; and should they be de-prived thereof, they would not know where they could get their bread. The government, by terror-lem, has, therefore, all of them in its hand, as, even tree who receive no salary—such as lawyers and hydrican—need a license, which government can, neer one or the other plea, withdraw from them. intelligent part of the Germans, are therefore entirely paralyzed. The remaining part, therefore entirely paralyzed. The remaining part, even were they inclived to opposition, lack leaders; the press is muzzlad, and a simultaneous rising the press is muzzlad, and a simultaneous rising the press is muzzlad, and a simultaneous rising

whose duty is, like Paul Pry, to intrude in every family, and find out their political sentiments, but it is also the duty of every officeholder to give information whenever he has heard anything uttered against his sovereign. With this toy system, with their possession of the railroads and telegraphs, and an immense armed force, it would be mere than folly if the Germans made, at present, an attempt to throw off the iron yoke of despotism.

The military organization in Germany is so well regulated, and of such a nature, that all those who belong to it, from the General down to the private soldier, are nothing more than mere tools of the sovereign will of their princes. The moment that a young man is drawn as a soldier, he has to give up all physical and moral independence; quartered in a barracks, he becomes separated from his former associates, with whom he is no longer allowed to mix; he can neither walk, speak, nor do anything, without having either a non-commissioned officer, or an older comrade, as a spy of his actions, near him. The non-commissioned officers in Germany—generally sons of former ones, or of public subordinate functionaries—can never rise to commissioned officers; they generally serve for a number of years in their grade, and receive afterwards, as a reward for their services, an inferior office, such as toil-gather, or policeman. The living to which they may be promoted depends entirely on the manner in which they have shown themselves willing and able to oversee their subordinates—whether they have made good spies. A concerted action, or even a mere deliberation of the soldiers, without the knowledge and consent of their officers and superiors, is a matter of impossibility, and can only occur when, as in 1848, the princes and their adherents became panie struck, and lost the regns of their governments; and such, by the German democrats, was expected again in 1852. Their calculation was that the social republicans would have carried the day, which, in consequence of the despotism carried o democra's of Germany have become sensibly affected by his illegal measures, by which, for the time being, he has secured to himself the good will of the Czar and the princes; but how long, is another question. They are willing that he should remain a sufficient time at the head of French safairs, in order to restore there order and despotism; but when he has done so, and the French have become accustomed to their yoke, then he is expected to turn General Monk, and to lay down his office in favor of the legitimate king, Henry V. The ques-tion, however, will then be, whether Napoleon might be willing to do so. Although the German princes, and all those who are fanatical admirers of tranquillity—no matter whether produced by and tranquillity—no matter whether produced by and connected with the Russian knout and military des-potism--now consider liberal and parliamentary potism--now consider liberal and parliamentary self-government forever destroyed on the Continent, and believe that Louis Napoleon will, in their destruction, go all lengths with them. In this they may find themselves greatly mistaken. He might, and undoubtedly will, share the fatt of Charles X. and Louis Philippe, should he seriously intend to do what is expected; so that in the end, for the sake of self preservation, he may consider it more for his interest to pursue a more liberal and legal course, and thereby assist the poor Geymans in liberating and thereby assist the poor Germans in liberating

themselves.

Meantime, the iron rod of despotism will lay heavy and destructive on this country; and, in fact, it may truly be said that the Goddess of Liberty has, it may truly be said that the Goddess of Liberty has, in Eurepe, no other asylum than that left in Great Britain. The United States of America have never been a favorite with the German Princes; but our country is now an abherence to them. Not being able to undertake anything, or to injure anything, they confine themselves to having our country and institutions villified and slandered in their official organs. But so much is sure they will not suppose the same they will not seen they are the they are t organs; but so much is sure—they will not stop there, but will let our ther spite and animosity on every American citizen, who may have the misfor-tune to transgress any of their ordinances. It is, tune to transgress any of their ordinances. It is, therefore, of great importance—and which you, in particular, ought never to cease to urge—that the legations and consulates of the United States in Germany, be filled with men who, in sentiment, are true Americans, and able and willing to do their duty. In this respect we are very badly off. In coming from England, France, or Belgium, our countrymen find the first American consulate at Aix la Chapelle, the incumbent of which, having, however, so much to do with commercial transactions—this office being the next best to the Liverpool one, yielding an annual income of four to five pool one, yielding an annual income of four to five thousand dollars—the Consul there cannot find time

nor leisure to attend to such business as protecting his countrymen, from which he derives only vaxa-tion, but no fees.

The ne-rest consulate from there is the one at The nearest consulate from there is the one at Frankfort on the Main, the incumbent of which is an old gentleman, of eighty years, so infirm and crippled that he cannot even shuff his own nose, but requires a servant to do so for him; he can, therefore, naturally do nothing for a fellow citizen. but has to turn him over to his son in-law, a German, who has never been in the United States, and who has so much to do with his grocery shop that it would not suit him to attend to our fellow citizens, who are strangers to him, and from whom he has no profit to expect. Although the income of the consulate at Frankfort may be too trilling to warrant the retaining of our superannuated and infirm Consul, still, where the honor and the interest of so many of our civizens are concerned, our country ought to be differently represented, and cur citizens have a right to expect that our Consul, in such an important place, should be a gen-tleman willing and able to act. Frankfort, by being the seat of the German Diet, near which every one of the thirty-four German States has a every one of the thirty-four German States has a representative, offers the best and most commodious way of removing difficulties which may have befallen any of our citizens. A single personal application of the Consul to the representative of the State concerned, will generally suffice to redress those grievances of which an American may have to complain. But howecan that be expected, if the consul is as infirm as a child, and the acting corpul, by keeping a groavy shon, does not rese consul, by keeping a grosery shop, does not pos-sess, in this country, as with us, that respect and consideration which, according to the office he represents, he ought to enjoy. More anon.

Our French Correspondence. Paris, December 9, 1851. State of Affairs in Paris-Condemnation of Louis

Napoleon, &c.

All open resistance has ceased, yet the fasillades, night after night, continue. Not a word of them, however, appears in the few miserable, slavish journals which, trembling before the despot, dare to peep out from their dark corners. The only journalist in Paris at present, and I may say indeed in France, (so far as it is possible to learn anything of what is going on,) is the master of the Elysée, who under the false and lying pretext "of saving the State," has monopolized all nower into his own bands-having (to sum up all in a few words) dissolved the National Assembly in defiance of the express words of the constitution; seized upon all its most eminent members who were opposed to his nefarious designs, and buried them alive in dungeons; disarmed and crushed the National Guard; robbed the bank, and butchered in cold blood all those, of whatever class or character, who dared, by a cry, or a word, or look, to manifest the slightest opposition to his arbitrary will. I say that the perpetrator of all these crimes is at this moment the only journalist in France; for no one dares publish one syllable which is not sanctioned by his authority. To show you to what an extent this odious tyran-

ny is carried, I will mention what (among things) I have heard, and upon the best auth His stavish journals, the Mondew and Patrie, have been publishing lists of those who were said to have given in their adhesion to his government. Among them were the names of many distinguished persons who, and whose friends, were highly indignant to see themselves included in such, as they nant to see themselves included in such, as they thought, a disgraceful category. Yet are such persons denied the means in any way, except in conversation with their friends, to vindicate themselves against the calumny of being announced to the world as adherents of the usurper. No one knows what has become of M. Gerardin, the famous journalist; he, like Generals Cavaignac, Changarnier, Flo, Lamercecire, and bundreds of others who were feared, and therefore help has been people; in conrio, Lamereceire, and hundreds of others who were feared, and therefore hated, has been probably confined in a durgeon or departed out of the country, no one knows whither. I have it direct from a gentleman, a friend of mine, who is intimate with the illustricus astronomer, M. Arago, that Emanuel Arago, the son, who is a member of the Assembly, has disappeared and can no where be found. He has either been reized and imprisoned, or has been oblided like to many others.

obliged, like so many others, to conseal himself. On Thursday, the day on which most of the fighting it the streets was done, this incident occurred, which I give you as a specimen of the spirit which now actuates the government and its myrmilens. A large body of lances were passing through the line dishe-lieu, which was densely crowded at the same time, with anxious or current sets are those some times, with anxious or current sets and one mag group of persons cried out. Vice he Republique. The officer in command turned round and said, leading at the group, "Mr.— poor he republique," (using a very gross and contemptuous expression.) A spirited felion, replied using the same words, and adding "a trus mime," upon which the afficer ordered the troops, who, by the by, carried psay's ready cock-ed in their hands, to fice, which they did its santor, and, of course, the unamed drowd field in all di-rections. Among the vistims of this outrage was an elderly in an who was perfectly innocent of any offerce, except that of feeling, perhaps, a centimen

the French people below even the standard of Russian or Austrian serfdom.

sian or Austrian serfdom.

It would occupy too much space to recount a hundredth part of the details which I could give you, of the brutality and ferocity of the soldiery, sanctioned and directed by the highest authority. Women as well as men have been its victims. The particulars would shock and disgust; and I can assure you that you cannot imagine anything so bad that it would not be exceeded by the reality. No words can convey to you an adequate idea of the horrors which have been enacted here within a few days, and all under the disgusting pretext of saving the State.

norfors which have been enacted here within a low days, and all under the disgusting pretext of saving the State.

Before concluding, I will merely observe, in reply to these who excuse the conduct of the usurper on the ground of its necessity as a means of preventing civil war, i. e., a war between himself and the Assembly, that such a war could never have arisen if the executive power had shown a disposition to confine itself within its own constitutional limits. Would the Assembly have entertained any plots or designs against the person or power of Louis Napoleon had they not had a perfect knowledge of his oriminal designs against themselves and the government; or had they been assured, (in other words) that at the expiration of his term of office he would have retired from power, and submitted himself, in conformity to his oath, to the conditions of the fundamental law? Had he done so, or had his conduct left any hope that he intended so to act, no cause of quarrel between the Legislative and executive powers could have existed; and the Bonapartists and republicans uniting, for in this case they would have been identical, would have been identical, would have been too strong. powers could have existed; and the Bonapartists and republicans uniting, for in this case they would have been identical, would have been too strong for the monarchists, and the republic would have been saved, and not a drop of blood shed, nor a murmur heard. But I must conclude this long letter. I have no more room left for anything further at present. I will repeat only what I said before, viz: that the play is but begun. We are waiting for the denouement. Yours, H. M.

DECEMBER 17, 1851. Condition of France-The Coup d' Etat-The

Military, &c. The Prince, President, Dictator, Emperor, or whatever else they may think proper to call him, continues still to exercise his office of Journalist General of France. Not a word nor a syllable sees the light (if light it can be called, where there is no light.) which is not sanctioned and authorized by this voracious gormandizer of all political, civil and military power, or which, from its baseness, servility, or mendacious character, is not certain to meet his approbation. Journalism, properly speak-ing, is at an end—the press is completely crushed.

meet his approbation. Journalism, properly speaking, is at an end—the press is completely crushed. Sheets, indeed, bearing the names of journals which lately existed, are again to be seen; but, ains! how changed! The palpable body, indeed, is there—the outer form—but the soul is fied.

"We start, for soul is wanting there."

The rest of the comparison is hardly applicable, for I confess I can see no particular "beauty" in the form or outward aspect of the Parisian journals. But soul they had, undoubtedly, until it was violently expelled by the irresistible force of the coup d'etat, backed by one hundred and fifty thousand bayonets. It is sad to think how much talent, learning, elequence and ability have been suddenly crushed by sheer brute violence. The thousands of clever and accomplished men whose pens sustained the press while it enjoyed comparative freedom, and some of whom had made the mselves illustrious by their writings, have been the medives illustrious by their writings, have been forcibly driven from their honorable employment. One of the most dissinguished of them, and whose One of the most distinguished of them, and whose name is well known in America—Monsieur Emile Girardin, late editor of the Presse—has, it is said, become insane. Monsieur Lamartine, beloved for his amiability, esteemed and respected for his rectitude and high principles, and honored for his independence and courage, has retired from his connection with the Pays, the journal of which he was lately chief editor. I mention these two instances are tightly begans the names and characters of particularly, because the names and characters of these two gentlemen are well knewn in the United States. They, however, are but two out of hundreds who have been the victims of the

hundreds who have been the victims of the present system of breaking down, rooting up, or enslaving and degrading every occupation or profession which requires for its honorable exercise any degree of liberty and independence.

The question naturally suggests itself, what is to become of so numerous a body of highly intelligent, liberal minded, and, in many instances, highly gifted men? I speak, of caurse, of that portion of the corps editorial who are too honorable to prostitute themselves to nower. They cannot out the the corps editorial who are too honorable to prostitute themselves to power. They cannot quit the
country, nor can they ever be reconciled to the
crushing despotism whose malignant star is now in
the ascendant, and whose continued domination is
so utterly inconsistent with the free exercise of
their peculiar talents and powers. This class of
men, as well as every other who have any selfrespect and intelligence—any sense of moralobligation, and who can see a scoundrel as well in purple
as in regs—will ever be the scoret or open enemies tion, and who can see a scoundrel as well in purple as in rags—will ever be the scoret or open enemies of the present order of things. To give you an idea of what honorable and high minded gentlemen think of the present reign of brass and bayonets, I will mention one out of a great number of instances of distinguished individuals, who, having found their names placed upon the list of the friends and adherents of the Elysce, have expressed their discounts and individuals. have expressed their dispeasure and indignation at discovering that they had been thus disgracefully smuggled into a connection which thay heartily despised. This ore was that of Monsteur Suchet due de Albufera, (son of the Marechal of that name.) who, finding bimself thus unceremo-niously treated, wrote a letter to the present occu-pant of the Elysée, expressing his dissatisfaction at what had been done without his knowledge, and at what had been done without his knowledge, and observing to the would be emperor that the uncle of the latter had ennobled his father (the late Duc de Albufera)'s name, and that he (the nephew) had now disgraced it by placing it upon the list of his (the nephew's) friends. This, I am told, has been published in the English papers—for in the French papers, as I have already intimated, nothing is permitted to appear which in the remotest way may reflect upon the conduct or character of the present self-constituted head of the French government, if, indeed, we may dignify with such a name the association of unprincipled and profligate adventurers who, for the time, have the game in their hands.

That you may judge of the sort of tools made use

their hands.

That you may judge of the sort of tools made use of to aid in the late burglary upon French liberty, I may mention what is in the mouth of every one, viz.—that one of the members of the present cabinet, after being compelled to quit the army for good and sufficient reasons, became subsequently a maitre d'aimes, or fencing master, and then an actor at the Gammes, or fencing master, and then an actor at the Gammes, or fencing master, and then an actor at the Gammes, or fencing master, and then an actor at the control of the miss of the miss the transfer. Gymnase, one of the minor theatres. I have been informed of other circumstances of the career of the same individual; but, if I dwelt upon such small matters, I should have no room left for things of more importance. I can assure you, however, that from the sample I give you of the stuff of the present government, you may form a very just idea of the remainder of the piece. It is composed of remainder of the piece. It is composed of the worst and most corrupt materials—a crew of lawless, godless, worthless and desperate men, who look upon politics as a game of trickery and chicane, in which every player is expected to exert his utmost skill in an endeavor to overreach and pillage his antagonists, and in which the pepple and the country are not any farther considered than as the common spoil to be plundered and divided. In Judas Iscariot, John Wilkes, and Robert Macaire, we see the feeble types of the good faith, the religion, the patricism, and the morality of the present rulers of the French. You may think, perhaps, that in saying this, I induige in a figure of speech, and that I mean what I say to be taken with grains of allowance; but if you do say, you are mistaken I mean what I say to be taken in the fullest and strongest sense, and to the letter. No expressions can be too strong that can be used in are mistaken I mean what I say to be taken in the fullest and strongest sense, and to the letter. No expressions can be too strong that can be used in conveying an idea of the execrable turpitude and villany of the chief actors in the late bloody drama. The difficulty is to find expressions sufficiently strong. We feel that words are wanting, and weak and impotent to convey to others an impression of the profound disgust and abhorrence with which we view the conduct and character of all those who have been, either as leaders or followers, the active and willing agents in the perpetration of an act which we regard as among the most atrocious crimes ever committed against the peace and well being of society.

being of society.

I have good authority for saying that the army, from the highest to the lowest grades, have received bribes for leading their aid to the commission of this act of infamy. There must, doubtless, be many bonerable exceptions. It cannot be believed but that in so large an army there must have been many who seemed the proferred bribe; but if, as I firmly believe, there were many instances of such noble conduct, they have not been, as you may reanoble conduct, they have not been, as you may readily suppose, allewed to come to light. I have heard the amount of the sums received by the different grades of efficers specified, but, as the exact amount received is in itself a matter of kitle consequence, and is liable to be mis-stated, we shall not well upon this point any further, except to remark that the sums stated to have been received by the higher grades, were very considerable. The pay of the soldiers, too, who were employed in there butcheries, was mised from a few some in their butcheries, was inseed from a few some (centr) a day to five france (a dollar), and after trey had done their bloody work to the satisfac-tion of their remerseless taskmaster, they received a pracuity of ten france reund. From tent among the troops whose services were in equilation on the two memorable days of Thursday and Friday (doudt and Vendredt), were the African larger, who from having been habi-

the African lancers, who, from having been habi-tuated to blood and massage in Algeria, had be-come, like the wild bears in the African forests, come, he the wild bears in the African forests, thinty for human gore, and who, having been long about from Frence, has been me dead to every feeling of patrictum, and would cut up a Frenchmar-a French citizen—with as little remove as a Our Paris Correspondence.

POLITICAL. Paris, Dec. 25, 1851. The Elections and the Coup d'Etat Maker-How the Success of Louis Napoleon was achieved-His Thre Phases Described by Himself-His Probable End -The New Constitution-The Real Causes of the Coup d' Etat-The State of Siege-The Liberty of

the Press-Rumor of a New Ministry of Police-The Prince de Joinville-The Old Dynasty on the Qui Vive-The Galley Slaves in the Colonies-Difficulties with the Sublime Porte-A Te Deum for the Election of the Usurper.

The elections are over, and as foretold in my preceding letter, the result of the vote has been in favor of the coup d'état maker. The number of yeas ascertained in the city of Paris, and the neighboring provinces and departments, and arrived here by the way of magnetic telegraph, amount this morning to 4,092,000 in favor of Louis Napoleon whilst there are 891,000 votes against him. Despite of this immense majority of about 5 to 1, the number of 891,000 voters who have refused their approbation to the usurpation of the rights of the constitution of 1848, is large enough to appear as the magic hand at Belshazzar' feast, who wrote the threatening words, Mene mene, tekel, Upharsin, and to be the omen of a strong opposition, for the next political campaign, to everything emanating from the Presidency. I will advise the readers of the HERALD not to believe the report of the French papers, by which it is assured that the enthusiasm has been so great, at the reception af the news, that a large number of the houses of the capital have been illuminated. This is entirely false. On the contrary, there is a sort of stuper spread all over the city, and no one can explain why this state of things is thus continued In my opinion, the result of the election may be attributed to the exaggerated articles of La Patrie,
Le Constitutionnel, and other newspapers, which
were filled with articles of the most incendiary kind.
Any one who had read those articles, which, on
account of the state of siege, could not be refuted
by other newspapers, would have supposed that we
were threatened in France by a total destruction;
and, accordingly, the weak minded thought it prudent to follow the advice of the Elysean newspapers,
which pointed out, as a way of safety, the election
of Louis Napoleon. I feel confisent that if the liberty of the press had been allowed, the President
would have been entirely defeated.

Well! now Louis Napoleon has obtained a part
of his ambitious wishes—he is now elected for ten
years to come. On the third of next month, being
the first Saturday of January, he will publish the
new constitution, with which he thinks to make the
French people happy as lords. He is now busily engaged in writing and discussing every article of that
imperialist charter with Messrs. Troplous, Rouher,
and de Morny; but I am told, that in despite of all
the suggestions made by his advisors, Louis Napoleon is so obstinate that ment articles of that new attributed to the exaggerated articles of La Patrie,

and de Morny; but I am told, that in despite of all the suggestions made by his advisers, Louis Napoleonis so obstinate that many articles of that new constitution will prove to be just as despotic as ever the laws of his glorious uncle were. I know, for a certainty, that there will be two chambers—one called the Senate, the other the House of Representatives; sad both of them will keep their sittings private, and shut against the public gaze and hearing. This will make but a small diference, for they will have but to sanction and sgree to the laws and ordinances which will be presented by the President and his cabinet. The chief of the State will have the power to declare presented by the President and his cabinet. The chief of the State will have the power to declare war against other nations, to manage the money matters of the country as he pleases—to do and undo; in short, despotism will succeed to the unlimited liberty which we have erjoyed since 1815 (at least with few exceptions, even under Louis NVIII, Charles N., and Louis Philippe) till 1851. Such will be the result of the coup d'état of the 2d inst. Alas' who could ever believe that a nation which has spent so much blood, since 1793, to conquer its liberties, has voluntarily submitted to abandon all its privileges in favor of such an ambition!

ambition ambition!

From this very moment, I declare, according to the confession of an immense number of my contemporaries of the Farisian press, that journalisme is dead in France. Many of these men of talent, is dead in France. Many of these men of talent, who have devoted their lives to fighting in favor of their liberal principles, have decided, not only to break their pens into pieces, but also to abandon the soil of France. I have already mentioned, in my last letter, the departure of M. Emile de Giraidin. I have now to disclose the exile of Messrs. de Chambolle, Nettement, Neftzer, Victor Huge, and many others I could rame, who are more or less known over side of the Albertia. known on your side of the Atlantic. As it may be seen, a state of demoralization is hanging over France, and no one can tell what fate is reserved for us by Providence. One thing is perfectly clear to every man of sense, and that is, Louis Napoleon, in despite his present victory, has got into a very bad scrape. I am told that he knows it himself, for he sand the other day to one of his visiters: "Yes! I know well that I have four distinct phases in my life; the first was that of my attack at Scrat-bourg and Boulogne; the second, my Presidency; the third my coup d'état; and the fourth, which will be a bullet through my head. No doubt, the first was not very glorious; but this etourderies de given homme, (this giddiness of a young man, as it was called), made my name known in France; the second phase, my Presidency, had no particular incident; but the third phase, my coup d'ctat, has rendered me known to the world; and the last, which, I expect, will make me regretted by all those who love their country." These ambitious words are the real picture of the man. which, lexpect, will have ambitious words are the real picture of the man.

I do not know if I have already spoken of the political will and testament made by the President.

It appears that in the expectation of a violent death, he has arranged his affairs and named his successors. His cousin, Pierre Napoleon, would be his successor, and after him, Prince Murat. This sindeed, very queer; and I think that never was the French saying, "Man proposes but God disposes," here mage impropose.

been more impropos.

As might be anticipated, the political affairs are not of much interest, at this moment. France has not of much interest, at this moment. France has been quicted in all its Departments, v. et armis, and several provinces have also been placed in a state of siege. Among them I will particularly mention the French colony of Algiers, in Africa. I have been told that the army of the colony had pronunced against the government, and though this has been kept secret, and no newspaper has mentioned the fact, it is certain that some riot has taken place there, to render necessary the state of siege. We shall soon learn the particulars.

Much has been said about the plots which had caused the President to make his coap d'etat, and among the pincipal stories I have heard, is one that the Prince of Joinville was to arrive at Calais on Wechnesday, the 3d instant, and to be surrounded by a regiment, who was to protect him from

ed by a regiment, who was to protect him from Calais to Paris. This, I think, is altogether unfounded, and the real causes of the coup d'etat are partially to found in the number of La Persse, of Sunday last, 21st instant, which I send to Mr. Bernett by this mail How has the editor of La resse been allowed to published this doc I cannot tell-but I may assure the readers that all the details contained in that fragment are true.

The arrests are daily continued in Paris, and all the priseners taken either to Vincennes or to Mont Valerien. Among the conspicuous persons made priseners by the police, I will mention Pornin, the celebrated stains of Can sidier, nick named "the Man of the Wooden Leg." He was one of the leading chiefs of the barriendes on the 4th instant. Till the other day he had escaped the search of the police; but he was taken into a genrand can be police; but he was taken into a genrand can.

Till the other day he had escaped the search of the police; but he was taken into a snare and snaped in the best style. No doubt he will either be shet or sent to Cayenn or Noukativa.

An ordinance, dated 20th inst. has opened a credit of 658,000 francs to transport the galley slaves to Cayenna in the Freuch Guayana. It appears that a penitentiary will be built in that colony, where all the galley slaves found guilty of breaking their engagement after being liberated, will be kept again as prisoners for a certain time, and then restered to liberty, in the colony only, without being allowed ever to return to France.

The former chamber of the Legislative Assembly which had been erected in 1848, in order to give which had been erected in 1848, in order to give near room to the representatives, is now half de-molished. This ratie de carton, (pasteboard hall) as called by the architects on account of its light

as called by the architects on account or its light structure, was not fit for the purpose, and accordingly if it is destroyed, so much the better.

It is rumered in certain circles that a new ministry will be appointed in a few days, which will be that of Ministry of Police. M. Carlier would be, recording to report, selected minister. This, it will be remarked, is another "monkeyism" or "aping" of the great Napoleon epoch. The unchac a Fouche, and the kethew must have a

matter which gave much occasion for talk, is A matter which gave much occasion for talk, is the attice repairing, cleaning, and refitting of the paice of the D'Orienn family, called Pains Royal, which till belongs to the tons of Louis Philippe. For the last three weeks workmen of all kinds have been in presented of the building, and are putting it in thorough repair. Who is going to remove there! Louis Napoleon, or the Count of Paris!

I have been teld by reversal legitimists, who calm the honor of being will informed, that the Count of Chamberd would from arrive at Wiesbacon, when he had remied a chattern, and had sent his of Charted would soon arrive at Wiesbaden, where he had remied a chatten, and had sent his servents. This sejeurn would be rear the frontier of France, and it is quite rignificant. No doubt the heir of the ancient dinasty wishes to be "at

Count d'Orsay himself will soon obtain a very im-

Count d'Orsay himself will soon obtain a very important position in the ranks of diplomacy. He is the bosom friend of Louis Napoleon, and, of course, he must have "a finger in the pie."

Madame La Princess Murat, formerly of Bordentown, in the United States, gave birth to a child, (a boy.) on the 22d inst. Louis Napoleon is to be his godfather, and the Princess Mathilde will be his godmother.

News received from Piedmont announces that many socialists who had been engaged in the insurrection of the department of Var and Basses Alps, arrived at Nice, arms in hand, and recuested the authorities to give them shelter on the Piedmonteso land. This was granted on condition that they would remain in the Health office building of Villa Franca. It is said that the French government will demand their extradition.

From Constantinople we receive the intelligence that the difficulties between France and the Sublime Porte relative te the possession of the Holyland, are far from being settled. The Russian government is shouldering the Saltan, and excites him in favor of the Greek Church, which is now in possession of the holy places of Judea, and whose priests are making much money with the income furnished by the pilgrims who are daily visiting them. No doubt that an ultimatum of M. de Lavalette will terminate the affair.

I will finish my letter by giving the intelligence

valette will terminate the affair.

I will finish my letter by giving the intelligence that Louis Napoleon has decided that a Te Deum, to thank God for his election, should be sung on the 5th of January, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

GOSSIP OF PARIS.

Paris, Christmas, December 25, 1551. The Holidays in Paris-Immense Slaughter of Turkeys-Shipment of Poultry to England-Embellishments in Paris- Vernet's Picture of the Capture of Rome-American Statuary in Italy-American Painters-Singular Adventure of an American Gallant and an American Heiress in Genoa Emigration to California, &c., &c.

The chimes of all the churches of Paris are pealing their best tunes, and the cold weather (a real temperature of Christmas) entices every one to go among friends, and enjoy, in a warm room, the deasure of chit chatting, and enjoying a good breakfast. But, (pity on me, dear reader,) the mail leaves Paris this afternoon for Liverpool, and like the Wandering Jow, my pen must run on the paper, and give you the latest news from our fashionable circles. If every reader of a newspaper could appreciate the slavery in which a reporter, who does his duty as an honest man, I have no doubt they would often excuse him for many errors, and

they would often excuse him for many errors, and be ready to exalt him for his exertions.

Well' I love my duty, and no breakfast of delicious delicacies, no wine of the best brand could take me away from my desk, 'till my correspondence will be over. My fire is well lighted, my quills sharp, and my brain quiet. Let us proceed.

The want of excitement for any public festival, at this moment of our political crisis, has given much spread to private entertainments, and I may say, with much reason, that the ties of families have been fastened tighter. On the occasion of Christmas, a large number of reveillors (such is the name given to the family suppers and dinners on the day of Neël) have taken place this year, and I have, here on my table, six invitations for yesterday and to day, which I fear will not be attended to. As a matter of course, an immense tended to. As a matter of course, an immense quantity of turkeys, geese, ducks, and game of all kird, has been sold in the markets of Paris, and I was told last night, by an inspector of the Depart-ment of Povisions to the Prefecture of Police, that

ment of Povisions to the Prefecture of Police, that the number of poultry sold for the last three days, amounted to 2.39,031. This is nice, is it not, for such bad times?

A fact worth being mentioned is, that our neighbors of England have also much demanded the article, poultry, for the supply of their markets. 50,000 turkeys have been sent to London, part alive and part dead. As a matter of course every one was fat and plump, and worth being served up on a big plate. This is an exchange of politeness which may ettengihen the ties of friendship between the two countries, more than anything ethe, and have more influence upon our politics than the dismissal of Lord Palmerscon.

the dimissal of Lord Palmerson.

Many embellishments are proposed for the next season, in the city of Paris. First, I will mention the completion of the Place of the Carronsel, the most magnificent place of Paris, which, till now, has been covered with the most disgraceful buildings ever seen anywhere. There has been already a large number of these old houses demolished, but some of them were still standing up, as big fortresses in the centre of the place. They will alleome down within the next month, and then the Place of Carronsel will be levelled and ornamented in the style of that of La Concorde, at the entry of he Champs Elyrces. In the meantime, the wing of the Tuileries, which runs opposite the Palais Reyal, and cought to rejoin the Louvre, will be the dismissal of Lord Palmerston.

f the Tuileries, which runs opposite the Palais Reyal, and cought to rejoin the Luvre, will be chieved, and no doubt it will add a new glory to the activity of the Prefect of La Seine, Mr. Baryer, who is the most daring constructor of the age.

The second improvement will be the entire illumination, with gas, of the Champs Elysces, and particularly of the large square where the government festivals are annually exhibited. The workmen are already on duty, to lay in the earth the large pipes for the gas, and within a few months the whole square will be flaished.

I had the pleasure, on Sanday last, of visiting the Museum of Versailles, with some Americans

I had the pleasure, on Sunday last, of visiting the Museum of Versailles, with some Americans who were to be introduced into the gallery where Mr. Horace Vernet, the famed painter, is finishing and giving his last touch to the grand picture which represents the capture of Rome by the French troops in ISIS. The frame is forty five feet long by eighteen feet in height, and the figures are about one foot and a half high. This picture is really admirable. It represents the capture of the Eastion St. Angelo, near the villa Pamphilithe soldiers of Garibaldi crushed down by cur troops, the fire of musketry, the broad light of the cannons, overything illuminates the scene, which is taken at suncet, and amidst darkness. I may say that the painter has surpassed himself in that work of art. ork of art.

I have received the visit of an American gentle-

I have received the visit of an American gentleman, just arrived from Florence, who told me wonders about the admirable piece of statuary made there by an American artist—Mr. Horatio Greenough, from Boston—which is to be inaugurated in Washington city. This group is composed of feur figures—a white man, an Indian, a wonan and her child. The woman is on her krees, trying to prevent the Indian from taking heid of her boy to kill him with his temahawk. The white man protects his wife. I am assured that this group, which is eighteen feet high, is the ne plus ultra of human art, conceived by a noble gentus. There is no doubt that the work of Mr. Horatio Greeneugh will be highly appreciated by his countrymen.

his countrymen.

The same gentleman told me that there were

The same gentleman told me that there were at Rome seven American painters, frequenting the National Academy of Design of France, and that all of them were talented men.

I do not wish to be the first, but I desire not to be the last, correspondent in Europe to mention a very jeculiar ireudent, of which an American citizen has been the here, in the city of Genoal and for which, if report is true, he will be the sufferer ore long. Thus goes the report:—M—, a. Philadelphian of much renown in the literary and thentrical circles, had proposed to achieve his fantastical career by a very rich marriage; and, accordingly, he had cast his eyes upon a very brilliant fortune, in the possession of a widow, a niece of one of the richest bankers in England. The lady was not indifferent to her courtier, and she ment fortune, in the possession of a widow, a mice of one of the richest bankers in England. The lady was not indifferent to her courtier, and she heatated to give her consent without knowing more of the character of her lever. She then wrote to her unele, requesting him to give her information. This he used ined to do, for he wrote to her that she had better write herself to New York and Philadelphia, where she could be heater. hindelphis, where she could be better informed.
Whether she cid so we not, I cannot tell; but I am Whether she eid so we not, I cannot tell ; sure that she eid not treat her lover wit whether she eid so w not, i cannot tell; but I am sure that she eid not treat her lover with so much miendship, since the received the answer of her uncle. She totk a passport for Italy, and, accompanied by a maid and conrier, she arrived at Genoa, followed by M., who did all in his power to make her consent to their mutual happiness. I do not know what was the positive answer, but I have seen several letters which mention the following circumstances:—M. having obtained the aid of the courier, took the lady, under faire pretences, into his own house, and there tried not only to violate her, but also to force her, by threatening her life, to give him, by a signed paper, the half of her property. This lasted about ten house, and the widow, having no more strength, was on the eve of yielding to her fate, when her maid, who was not in the plot and who, heirg attaid of the long disappearance of her lady, had ascertained where she was, entered the house with the aid of pelice, and delivered her from harm. had ascertained where she was, entered the house with the aid of pelice, and delivered her from harm. As a matter of course, the chevulier galant was taken priserer; for the hely made a complaint against him, and if the report is correct, as I am induced to him, and if the report is correct, as I am induced to believe it is, the hero of this perilous adventure will be sent to prisen for a certain period of his life. It is said that a certain number of letters ren-der this affair more complicated and more danger-cus for the safe of his liberty. We shall see what

the the cre of this liberty. We shall see what will be the cre of this trial.

The 2 merican dentiat, Brewster, who made a large fortune in Paria, retires from business, and is rucceeded in his en pley by an American, Mr. Thomas Evers, from Phinadelphia, who has already been for rone excurs associated with him.

A large runter of emigrants is still leaving the thouse of Europe for Canfornia. A troop of 370 there's of Europe for Caufornia. A troop of 370 torple, men and we men, arrived three days ago at lieve to emba h for the golden land.

M. de Guiche, nephew of Count d'Orsay, the famed lion of the farbionable circles, was named Ninister Plenipotentiary to Cassel. It is said that